

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 94: Page 41, line 15, insert the following: *Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision in law, no portion of this limitation shall be available for payments of standard level user charges pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(j)).*"

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 95: Page 44, line 20, insert the following:

"Sec. 411. The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare are each authorized to make available not to exceed \$7,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and II, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 98: Page 45, after line 5, insert the following:

"Sec. 414. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to pay for any research program or project or any program, project, or course which is of an experimental nature, or any other activity involving human participants, which is determined by the Secretary or a court of competent jurisdiction to present a danger to the physical, mental, or emotional well-being of a participant or subject of such program, project, or course, without the written, informed consent of each participant or subject, or his parents or legal guardian, if such participant or subject is under eighteen years of age. The Secretary shall adopt appropriate regulations respecting this section."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number from "414" to "412".

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

ACCEPTING GIFT OF PORTRAIT OF CHARLES ABRAHAM HALLECK

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1477) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representa-

tives accept the gift of a portrait of Charles Abraham Halleck of the State of Indiana who served as a Republican Member of the House of Representatives from January 1935 to January 1969 and was elected as the majority leader in the 80th and 83d Congresses and as minority leader in the 86th, 87th, and 88th Congresses. The portrait shall be displayed in a location in the United States Capitol subject to the approval of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1478) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1478

Whereas November 30, 1974, is the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Honorable Winston S. Churchill, the late Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Whereas the Honorable Winston S. Churchill was the only leader of another nation to have been singularly honored by the Congress and the American people by having been conferred the status of Honorary Citizen of the United States of America.

Whereas the Honorable Winston S. Churchill had a long and distinguished relationship with the United States having been born of an American mother, and through a close affinity with the people of the United States through his leadership during World War II.

Whereas throughout his long and distinguished career of public service in diplomacy, literature, statesmanship, government and politics, the Honorable Winston S. Churchill contributed to the betterment of all mankind through his unparalleled skill as an articulate, persuasive leader of the citizens of Great Britain and the whole Free World.

Whereas the legacy of courage, fortitude, brilliance which the Honorable Winston S. Churchill has left for generations yet to come will serve as the greatest monument which can be built to honor this giant figure in the history of the world.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby commemorate and honor the memory of the Honorable Winston S. Churchill, Honorary Citizen of the United States of America and Citizen of the World on the One Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives communicate this resolution to the Senate, Baroness Churchill and to His Excellency the Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, the Honorable Peter Ramsbotham.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESOLUTION IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record).

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday marks the 100th anniversary of the

birth of Winston Churchill, citizen of the United Kingdom, the United States, and brother to free men everywhere.

There is before the House today a resolution to commemorate and honor the memory of this most outstanding parliamentary warrior. It is proper that we consider and approve this resolution. Only two persons have ever been granted honorary American citizenship. Lafayette was honored by our Founding Fathers for his guidance in our own struggle for liberty. Sir Winston was honored by the Congress and the American people for keeping the spark of liberty alive through the darkest days of World War II.

The remembrance of the life of this man who resisted tyranny and aggression when the odds seemed utterly hopeless and who went on to rally the democracies to victory should give us new courage and new resolve to face the crises of our times. As in Sir Winston's time, there appear to be gathering storms which threatens our alliances, our economies, and our liberties.

There may well be trying times ahead. Sacrifices may be required. These trials can be overcome, these obstacles can be surmounted. As in Sir Winston's times, I believe that with sound and courageous leadership, the world can move into the broad, sunlit uplands of peace and prosperity for all men. As the life of Sir Winston reminds, this struggle will never be easy. There will always be tragedies with the triumphs—but the inspiration of Winston Churchill's life is proof that man can overcome against the most impossible obstacles.

I am pleased to introduce this resolution on behalf of Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BELL, and Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON of Ohio, Mr. STEELMAN, Mr. BRADENAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. REID, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. REES, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. DELLENBACK, and Mr. MOSHER.

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE FROM TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26 TO DECEMBER 3, 1974

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 689) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 689

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Tuesday, November 26, 1974, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Tuesday, December 3, 1974.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 3341, RELATING TO PER DIEM AND MILEAGE EXPENSES OF EMPLOYEES TRAVELING ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 3341)

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Quillen
Rallsback
Rangel
Rees
Regula
Reid
Reuss
Rhodes
Rinaldo
Roberts
Robinson, Va.
Robison, N.Y.
Rodino
Roe
Rogers
Roncallo, Wyo.
Rooney, Pa.
Rose
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roush
Roy
Runnels
Ruppe
Ruth
Ryan
St Germain
Sandman
Sarin
Sarbanes
Satterfield
Schroeder
Seiberling
Shipley
Shoup
Shriver

NAYS—25

Archer
Ashbrook
Baker
Bauman
Beard
Blackburn
Burke, Mass.
Camp
Collins, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Andrews, N.C.

NOT VOTING—56

Armstrong
Brasco
Breckinridge
Brinkley
Broyhill, Va.
Burke, Calif.
Carey, N.Y.
Chisholm
Collier
Conable
Culver
Eshleman
Evans, Colo.
Gialmo
Goodling
Griffiths
Gubser
Hanna
Hansen, Idaho

Hansen, Wash.
Hébert
Hillis
Howard
Hudnut
Ichord
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N.C.
Kluczynski
Kuykendall
Landrum
Litton
Luken
Maraziti
Mills
Minshall, Ohio
Mosher
Pettis
Poage

Podell
Powell, Ohio
Rarick
Riegle
Roncallo, N.Y.
Rooney, N.Y.
Rouselle
Roybal
Scherle
Sebellius
Steele
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Tarkler
Wilson
Charles, Tex.
Wyman
Yates
Young, Ga.

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mrs. Griffiths.
Mr. Carey of New York with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.
Mr. Howard with Mr. Luken.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Rarick.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Steele.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Wyman.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Kuykendall.
Mrs. Burke of California with Mr. Goodling.
Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.
Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Yates with Mr. Hudnut.
Mr. Young of Georgia with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Roybal with Mr. Conable.
Mr. Riegle with Mr. Maraziti.
Mr. Traxler with Mr. Hillis.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Eshleman.

Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Minshall of Ohio.

Mr. Litton with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Brinkley with Mr. Pettis.

Mr. Breckinridge with Mr. Powell of Ohio.
Mr. Charles Wilson of Texas with Mr. Roncallo of New York.

Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin with Mr. Rouselle.

Mr. Sebellius with Mr. Scherle.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 8, strike out lines 20 through 24.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to require recordkeeping and reporting under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 from employers of ten or fewer employees, and such exclusion shall be governed by the current rules and regulations in CFR, title 29, chapter XVII, part 1904.15."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 18, line 1, strike out "\$622,892,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$634,851,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert the following: "\$612,376,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 19, line 1, insert the following: "of which \$673,500,000 shall remain available through June 30, 1976".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57 and concur therein

with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert: "\$648,500,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 20, strike out lines 6, 7 and 8 through "prior to April 1, 1973" and insert "students who were enrolled at institutions of higher education prior to April 1, 1973 or for part-time students enrolled at such institution after April 1, 1973".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "students who were enrolled at institutions of higher education prior to April 1, 1973."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 66: Page 21, Strike lines 12 through 16.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

"For carrying out section 405 of the General Education Provisions Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$70,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be used to award a grant or contract to any educational laboratory, research and development center, or any other project if any employee of said laboratory, center, or project is compensated, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part from Federal funds at an annual salary in excess of the salary paid to the U.S. Commissioner of Education or the Director of the National Institute of Education."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 30, line 7, insert the following: "which sum shall be available for expenditure to enforce any order, with respect to the desegregation of schools of a local educational agency, requiring the transportation of students from one school to another school only under the same circumstances and in the same manner whether the residence of the students of such school or the principal office of such local educational agency is situated in the northern, eastern, western, or southern part of the United States."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FLOOD

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

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to revise certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to per diem and mileage expenses of employees and other individuals traveling on official business, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HOLIFIELD, BROOKS, and JAMES V. STANTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, and Messrs. HORTON, BUCHANAN, and HANRAHAN.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1975

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 1469 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1469

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17468) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, the provisions of clause 2, rule XXI are hereby waived with respect to any appropriation contained in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. QUILLEN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is an unusual rule in an unusual circumstance. The House has passed a military construction authorization bill and the Senate has passed a military construction authorization bill. Those two bills are in conference and they are, as best I know, in a conference the conclusion of which we cannot determine. Consequently this is a method of bringing before the House the appropriation bill, the final stage of the matter, before the authorization bill has become law. Thus the rule waives the point of order that would lie against such a matter unless the rule were adopted.

I have not run into any serious controversy on this matter. It seems to me the desire of both sides of the Appropriations Committee and as far as I can make out of both sides of the aisle that we proceed in this fashion. Therefore I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. QUILLEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOLLING) has explained the provisions and the reasons for the rule. The reasons are valid. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the resolution.

I have no requests for time, but I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17468) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 2 hours, the time be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York (Mr. McEWEN) and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. NEDZI) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and requests the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BROOKS) to assume the chair temporarily.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17468) with Mr. BROOKS (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the unanimous consent agreement, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SIKES) will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from New York (Mr. McEWEN) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, let me state initially there is no money in this bill for Southeast Asia; there is no money in the bill for Safeguard. There are substantial funds for Trident. This I will discuss later. The bill has been pared to the lowest level which I can conscientiously recommend. It probably shows a larger reduction from the budget request than any other appropriations bill which has been brought to the floor. Some of this is due to the action of the legislative committees; some to withdrawals by the Department of Defense; and the remainder to the actions of the committee.

The bill comes to you under a rule waiving points of order only because work on the authorization bill has not been completed. There remains one item in disagreement. It is language on Diego Garcia where refueling facilities are planned at the communications station we have in the Indian Ocean. We seek a refueling capability there because U.S. commercial and military interests

in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas require that we be able to support U.S. naval vessels in the area. During the October war last year, no one would sell us fuel in that part of the world and our ships had to be supplied from the Philippines, 4,000 miles away. This is an expensive and inefficient procedure which could produce serious problems in the event of another conflict. We know very well that another conflict may erupt there at any time.

Mr. Chairman, the report which is before you is comprehensive and I believe it gives a good accounting of the committee's actions and the reasons for our recommendations.

Again let me express my very great appreciation to the members of the subcommittee. It has been a great pleasure to work with this group. They are able, dedicated, and their knowledge in the field of military construction is broad and thorough. I must single out Bos McEWEN, for his very capable work in his first year as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee. CLARENCE LONG has made a singular and important contribution in his comments on security. I want to thank the staff members for all of the detailed and effective work which they have done. Bob Nicholas is truly one of the ablest and hardest working members of the Appropriations Committee staff.

Due to the lateness of the year, we must proceed with consideration of the military construction appropriations bill or we will have no hope of completing it before the end of the calendar year. To halt or unnecessarily delay the military construction and family housing construction programs in general at this time would be extremely unwise from the standpoint of national need. There are many vital projects which are contained in this bill—projects which are needed to support military operational requirements; projects which are needed to house military personnel and their families; projects which provide military, industrial, and repair and training activities with a better capability to get the job done and to get it done more economically. Furthermore, a cessation of the construction portion of this request would be a severe blow to the construction industry which is already staggering under the disproportionate impact that tight money and escalating materials costs have had on that sector of our economy. We want to avoid any appearance of a freeze. Further delays would give the appearance of a freeze. The committee has had ample experience with construction freezes in the past. They always increase costs, disrupt orderly programs, and cause additional unemployment. This situation should not be inflicted on the economy or on the military budget at this time.

The committee has developed a bill which is in keeping with current trends in the economy and in particular in the military construction and family housing programs. As stated in the report, inflation has had a major impact on this program and this has been taken into account to the degree possible in this

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bill. The administration's original request for military construction for fiscal year 1975 was \$3,383,000,000. The total of NOA provided by the bill is \$3,058,767. The authorization action and the subcommittee's recommendations on the bill reduce the amount of appropriations required by \$324,233,000, a net reduction of 9.6 percent. However, the net reduction to the fiscal year 1975 program is actually 12.4 percent, or \$417,951,000. The difference, \$93,718,000, has been in additional cuts in budgeted items in order to provide money to cover funding deficiencies in prior-year programs. These were not anticipated at the time the fiscal year 1975 program was formulated. It has become apparent through experience with recent bids received that, due to inflation, amounts authorized and appropriated for projects approved in prior-year programs are inadequate to carry out these programs.

The authorizing committees have taken action to provide additional authorization in many cases where the services were able to quickly identify deficiencies. Furthermore, provisions agreed to at this point in the authorizing bill will allow up to 10 percent additional flexibility in authorizing limits set in previous years' acts. The Committee has done what it could this year to provide adequate funding to overcome deficits for the high priority projects which have been approved in prior years. Nevertheless, it is to be anticipated that an even larger amount of funding to cover deficiencies will be requested in fiscal year 1976 as inflation escalates.

Attempts to fully fund prior programs and, at the same time, obtain meaningful reductions in spending levels have meant that significant reductions were made in the fiscal year 1975 program, possibly more than should have been made. But we are all under pressure to hold down costs.

Emphasis is being given to the construction of a new generation of aircraft shelters and protective facilities in Europe. The Air Force has requested \$62 million in fiscal year 1975 which has been approved as a first increment to this program. This will provide protection for U.S. aircraft designated to be shifted to Europe in the early days of a contingency situation to prevent their being easily destroyed on the ground by air attack. It is amazing how fast they can be deployed. For instance, from mid-America, fighter aircraft can be deployed with crews and all essential operational equipment to Europe and be operational in 20 hours. They fly nonstop with refuelings in flight.

The Middle East wars have demonstrated both the vulnerability of unprotected aircraft and the difficulty of gaining air advantage by attacking properly protected aircraft. In the 1967 war, the Israelis destroyed most of the Egyptian Air Force on the ground. By 1973, Arab aircraft were fully protected in shelters and attackers were driven off or destroyed, in most cases by ground fire. The sheltered aircraft seldom were damaged.

These shelters will be designed to accommodate our newest aircraft. We have insisted they are to be properly designed

and tested beforehand so as to avoid some of the problems experienced in earlier shelter programs.

Our bill will continue programs to provide proper barracks and family housing to support the all-volunteer military program. It has been a long fight to get the troops out of open-bay barracks and into modern, comfortable facilities in which the occupants have pride, but it is being accomplished and this committee fully supports the program.

We have provided \$100 million for the second increment of a phased program at Bangor, Wash., in support of the essential Trident program. These facilities will represent an integral part of the operational support for the Trident submarines and the two generations of Trident missiles which are planned. Funding for these projects is necessary at this time in order to avoid the possibility of costly crash construction at a later date. Trident, because of superior performance capabilities, will be one of the most important weapons in our inventory in the next decade.

In order to conserve fuel and to hold down operating expenses, the military services have requested this year extensive programs for simulator training. Some of the equipment procurement and facilities construction schedules were out of phase, and this allowed some projects to be deferred. However, the committee basically has supported this effort and has funded many of the requested facilities in this bill. Simulators are effective and are much less costly than aircraft and other modern weapons.

The committee has also approved \$15 million for construction of an initial training facility for the use of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. We are hopeful that this facility, to be built at Bethesda, will allow the military to train and keep a sufficient number of dedicated, capable military medical personnel to carry on their essential medical programs. It is increasingly difficult to retain sufficient doctors, dentists, and other needed personnel in the military programs.

I am glad to call attention to the fact that the military is now getting into the matter of providing housing for the families of lower grade enlisted personnel in a much more realistic way. For a long time, these families were neglected. This resulted in a very discouraging situation for the younger servicemen with families and it caused many of them to get out of the service as soon as they could. Retention is, of course, very important. Experience is needed and qualified, experienced personnel are at a premium in the uniformed services. Helping the younger servicemen with families to lead a normal and happy life is contributing significantly to the success of the all-volunteer program. We still have far to go in this area, but progress is being made.

The effect of the recently announced base closures on this bill is minimal. We are updating the new base alignment construction picture in order to insure that there will be no unnecessary construction. Your committee is alert to this situation.

It is hard for the average person to realize that, despite the large expenditures which have been made for military construction through the years, there still are many antiquated structures, some of them temporary facilities dating from World War II, which still must be utilized. These are costly to maintain and generally unsatisfactory to live in or to work in. It will be a long time before we have completely modern facilities for all military personnel, even at today's projected lower peacetime force levels. It would be well if we could speed up replacement and modernization, but the Department of Defense is always confronted with a tight money situation, and military construction has never received an overgenerous share of the Defense dollar. The bill before you is one which should not be controversial in any sense and should have your full support.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I wish to say to the gentleman from Florida that I appreciate the problem confronted by the Committee on Appropriations relative to the fact that there was no authorization bill. I also appreciate both the candor and the cooperation of the gentleman from Florida in telling me precisely what he proposed to do on this subject. And as the gentleman, I assume, noticed, there was no opposition to the rule.

I would simply like the assurance of the distinguished chairman that by bringing up this military construction appropriations bill under a rule waiving points of order against the lack of authorization, this is in no way an attempt to bypass the authorization process.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, let me say to my distinguished friend that I appreciate his cooperation in this matter and his helpfulness in bringing this bill to the floor so that we can complete action as soon as possible on both the authorization and the appropriation processes.

To give a specific answer to the gentleman's question, this is not an attempt to bypass the authorization process.

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that authorization is necessary in any instance. I would bring to the gentleman's attention the language contained on page 2, line 4, of our bill under "Military Construction Army"; "as currently authorized in military public works or military construction Acts." This clearly makes the use of these appropriations for new projects dependent upon enactment of annual authorizing legislation. There are similar provisions in each of the other appropriating paragraphs in the bill before us. There are in each of these paragraphs small amounts of funds for items such as planning and minor construction which are authorized under permanent law, but these amount generally to only 10 to 15 percent of the total amount appropriated for each of the services. So the authorizing bill is vitally needed in order to carry on the bulk of the military construction pro-